# SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. 43

U. S. Senator from Michigan. Hon. ALPREUS FELCH, (Loco) Governor of Michigan, has been chosen a U.S. Senator from that State for six years from the 4th of March next, in place of Hop. Wm. C. Woodbridge, Whig. whose term expires with the present Congress. We have not seen the vote, but presume the Whigs voted

for Gov. Woodbridge The Case Stated-Mr. Summer's Speech. The speech of Mr. Charles Sumner at the Boston meeting in favor of a withdrawal of our troops from Mexico has already been referred to in our columns. Although the principles it embodies and advocates have been steadily maintained by The Tribune, its aptness of illustration and vigor of statement entitle it to earnest attention. Mr. Sum-

ner opens as follows:

In the Winter of 1775, five years after the "massacre" in King street, now called State-street, a few months only before the battle of Lexington and Bunker Hill, Boston was occupied by a British army under the command of General Gage—as Mexican Monterey, a town of the same size with Boston in those days, is now occupied by American troops under the command of General Tay, lor. The people of Boston deeply feit the grievance of this garrison, holding by an iron hand the centrel of the whole province of Massachusetts. With earnest voices they called for its withdrawl, as the true beginning of reconciliation and peace. Their remonstrances found an unexpected echo on the floor of the House of Lords, when Lord Chatham, on the 20th January, brought forward his memorable motion for the withdrawl of the troops from Boston. Josiah Quincy, Ir, dear to Bostonians for his own services, and for the services of the decendants, was present on this occasion, and has preserved an interesting and authentic sketch of Lord Chatham's speech. From his report I take the following important words:

"There output to be no delay in entering upon this mat-

ham's speech. From his report I take the following important words:

"There ought to be no delay in entering upon this matter. We ought to proceed to it immediately. We ought to seize the first moment to open the door of reconciliation. The Americans will never he in a temper or state to be reconciled—they ought not to be, till the troops are withdrawn. The troops are a perpenual irritation to them, they are a bar to all considence and all cordial reconcilement. I, therefore, my Lords, move—That a humble address be presented to this Majesty, most humbly to advice and beseech His Majesty that in order to open the way to a happy settlement of the dangerous troubles in America, by beginning to allay ferments and soften animosities by beginning to allay ferments and soften animosities by beginning to allay ferments and soften animosities there—and above all, for preventing, in the mean time, say sudden and fatal catastrophe at Boston, now suffering under the daily irritation of an army before their eyes, posted in their town—it may graciously plane. His Majesty, that samediate orders may be depaticed to ties. Gaze for removing His Majesty, that summediate orders may be depaticable to the addition of the said troops, may render the same practicable."

It is to promote a similar measure of justice and reconciliation that we are now assembled. We sak the essential of the dark of the dark of the dark of the essential of the

the rigor of the season, and other circumstances indispensible to the safety and accommodation of the said troops, may render the same practicable."

It is to promote a similar measure of justice and reconcilisation that we are now assembled. We ask the cessation of this unjust war, and the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico, "so soon as the rigor of the season, and other circumstances indispensable to the safety and accommodation of the said troops may render the same practicable."

We are told that the country is engaged in the war, and that, therefore, it must be maintained, or, as it is sometimes expressed, vigorously prosecuted. In other words, the violation of the Constitution, and the outrage upon Justice, are to be disregarded, while all are to join in a continuance and repetition of the violation and the outrage. By what necromancy do these pass from wrong to right? In what book of morals is it written, that what is bad before it is commenced, may become rightsous merely by the fact that it has been commenced? Who on earth is authorized to transmute wrong into right? They who admit the unconcitutionality and injustice of the war, and yet sanction its prosecution, must recognize the Heaven-defying sentiment. "Our country, right or wrong." Can this be the sentiment of the people of Boston? If it be so, it is in vain that they have been nurtured in the churches of the Pilgrium, and have been fed from the common table of knowledge, which is bountifully supplied by our public schools. Who would confess allegiance to wrong? Who would deny allegiance to right? Right is one of the attributes of God, or ather, it is a part of the Divinity, immortal as himself. Surely nothing mortal can be higher than what is immortal. Suppose this sentiment had been received by our English defenders in the war of the Revolution, the Bery tongues of Chatham, Burke, Fox and Camden, would not have been heard in our behalf. They would all have been slenged by the feet of the war, the sentiment of the prosed through the w

The saying that the country must be maintained in the war, because it is already commenced, confounds the opposite duties in cases of defence and offence. When the country is invaded, when its soil is proseed by hostile footsteps, when its churches are desecrated, when its inhabitants are despoted of their homes, when its natural life its assailed, then the indignant spirit of a free people will rise to repel the aggressors. Such an occasion challenges all the energies of self-defence. It has about it all of that dismai glory which can be earned in any scenes of human strife. But if it be right to persevere \$\hat{n}\$ defence, it must be wrong to persevere in effence. If the Mexicans are right in defending their homes, we would be wrong in invading them.

The present war is offensive in its character. As such, it loses all title to our support. The acts of courage and hardthood which in a just cause might excite our regard, when performed in sin unrighteous cause, have no quality which can commend them to any virtuous sympathy. The victories of aggression and injustice are sources of grief and shame. The blood which is wrongfully shed cries from the ground, as that of Abel cried against Cain.

The enormous expenditures that have already been lavished upon this war, now extending to fifty millions.

enormous expenditures that have already been

avished upon this war, now extending to fifty millions of deliars—we have recently been told on the floor of he Senate that it was near one hundred millions—form mother reason for its cessation. The soul sickens at the rentemplation of this incalculable sum, diverted from urposes of usefulness and beneficence, from railroads, to the contemplation of the senate of the flower of the contemplation of the senate of the senate of the contemplation of the senate of colleges, hospitals, schools and contress—under whose genial influences the country would blossom as a ross—and prostituted to the wicked purposes of an unjust war. In any righteous cause of self-defence, even these expenditures would be readily incurred. The saying of an early father of the Republic, which roused its enthus saem to an unwonted pitch, was, "Millions for Defence but not a cent for Tribute." Another seutiment, more pertinent to our times, would be, "Not a cent for Or-

pertinent to our times, would be. "Not a cent for Or-FENCE."

And why is this war to be maintained ! It is, according to the jargon of the day, "to conquer a Peace."—
But, if we ask Peace in the spirit of Peace, we must begin by doing justice to Mexico. We are the aggressors. We are now in the wrong. We must do what is in our power to set ourselves right. This surely is not by brutal efforts to conquer Mexico. Our military force is confessedly greater than hers. There can be no glory of conquest, where there is such disparity of power—Nor can there be any true honor is a successful adherence to our original acts of wrong. "To conquer a Peace" may have a sensible signification when a nation is acting in self-defence; but it is base, unjust and strocous, when the war is one of effence. Peace, in such a war, if founded on conquest, must by the triumph of injustice, the consummation of wrong. It is unlike that true Peace, which is won by Christian forbeagance and justice. It cannot be sanctioned by the God of Christians. It would be offensive to the better divinities of heatbealism. It is of such a Peace, that the Roman historian, whose pen has the sharpness of the point of a

tisns. It would be offensive to the better divinities of heathenism. It is of such a Peace, that the Roman historian, whose pen has the sharpness of the point of a sword, says—"With lying names, they call spoliation, murder and rapine, Empire; and, when they have produced the desolation of solitude, they call it Posce."

The present course of our country is inconsistent with the principles of conduct which govern individuals in private life. There are few, if any, of the conspicuous advocates of the maintenance of this war, who would hesitate, if found wrong in any private transaction, to retreat at once. With Christian apologies, they would seek to repair their error, while they records from even any appearance of purseverence in it. Such should be the conduct of our country.

are not these sufficient? We entrest those Whigs who think the good of the party requires our concurrence in "a vigorous prosecution of the war eth a nation, as the Good Book assures us, why not a Party as well? But, come triumph or disas ter, our stand is taken. We shall obey the spirit as well as letter of that Divine mandate which thunders ever in our cars 'Thou shall not Kill!

WHAT CAN IT MEAN!-The pardons for O'Conner and Van Steenburg, the Anti-Rent prisoners at Sing Sing, had not been received at the prison yesterday morning. Van Steenburg is in a state of mental de-rangement which renders him entirely indifferent to the whole matter, but O'Conner is suffering from the sick-ness of 'bope deferred.' What can be the reason of his delay! Those who were incarcersted in the Clinton Prison have been more fortunate, having been set at

THE LATE STRAMBOAT DISASTER—We are yet left in painful uncertainty as to the number and the names of those who were killed and lost by the explosion and burning of the Tuscaloosa on Thursday night near this city. We continue our list below, though none are added to the number of those who were known to have been killed at the time of the explosion. To the list of names published as killed and missing, are to be added six of the bodies, not recognized, that were brought from the wreck by the steamer Winona. Also to that number, those of the firemen and deck hands known to be lost and killed, but have not yet been reported—supposed to be not less than fourteen. The list of scalded and wounded has been increased and amended ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.-The colored man acting waiter at the Female Prison at Sing-Sing, made an effort to escape an Saturday evening. Ascending the attic of the dwelling house attached to the Female Prison late in the afternoon, he crawled through a small aperture into the dark chamber over the planes, intend-ing to lie there till the guard for the day should be with draws and then to take his departure. He was missed of course when the hour arrived for closing the prism

New-Haven and Springfield route, for Boston papers of Monday, delivered in advance of the mail.

name of a very good looking weekly Whig paper just started in Chicago by Alfred Dutch, formerly Edi-tor of the Peoria Register. Success to the Advertiser

### DISPATCHES FOR THE TRIBUNE BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. The New York Herold, next after the Express, has been most vehement and sweeping in its de

Hear the Herald!

nunciations of every attempt to revise the structure or organization of Society, proclaiming that which

exists the perfection of human wisdom, immediate dictate of Divine beneficence, and stigmatizing as

Infidel' 'Agrarian,' &c the advocates of a Social

Reform. Yet in the last issue of this same Herald

what was our astonishment in stumbling upon the

following passage in a letter from its London cor-

Yes, Sir; it has been discovered-it is known

but Avarice, Selfishness, Craft, Indolence and

Heartlessness prevent its consideration and accept ance by the wealthy and the powerful. Such is the eal state of the case. But there's a good time

The verdancy of our Eastern cotemporary

is more refreshing than anything we have met with

since the withering of John Tyler's John Jones .-

once or twice a Session, for a time whereof our nemory runneth not to the contrary, the House has

colemnly and unanimously suppressed 'those

niserable refectories or grog shops, by a unanimous

vote, whereupon some two or threescore of the Members stepped down stairs and took juleps,

unches, or brandy toddies all round, in appreciating admiration of their own austere and self-denying

virtue, and that was the end of the farce. The grog selling went on just as strong next day as the

day before, and is as brisk to-day as it was the day

before Hamlin's resolution passed, and so is likely to be evermore—at least till a very different sort of Congress is got together. KENTUCKY U. S. SENATOR .- Two more balloting were had for U.S. Senator on the 1st instant, as

Farther ballotings were suspended until ne

Letter from Hon. John Wentworth. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1847. HORACE GREELEY, Esq.—Dear Sir: Allow me

o contradict the report of the Congress proceedings as

published in The Tribune I said nothing about the Pre-sident's or Vice President's salary, and have twice dis-

claimed upon the floor of the House any such allusion.— My motion was the usual one made, when persons wish to open a general debate, without having reference to any particular item in the bill. Having refuted the charge that I had turned Whig be-

follows

21st.

22d.

From the Army.

Washington, Feb. 8-6 P. M.

Dr. Holland, bearer of dispatches from the Army. arrived in Washington this evening. He left Wool's Mexicans were strongly disposed to negotiate for peace. The Southern Mail has arrived. Nothing south of Charleston.

XXIXth CONGRESS ... Second Session.

SENATE .. WASHINGTON, Feb. S. The House bill to pay interest on the public debt priation bill was amended and passed.

concluded, Mr. Cathous obtained the floor for tomorrow. The bill was passed over informally.

what was our astonishment in stumbling upon the following passage in a letter from its London correspondent?

"The dreadful situation of Ireland, at also of the Highlands of Scotland, and of Belgium, (which latter country is said to be suffering from familie as badly, as if not even worse, than Ireland, is a terrific demonstration that there is something antically worse in the European system of society and circlination. The suffering of Ireland is not properly from famine: in all these cases the use of the term is a mismomer. Because there has been, and even there is, an abundance of food in Ireland, it continues to be exported, as it does also from Belgium: almost every packet and steamer bringing daily loads of fat cattle from the latter place. But the people, the mass of them, have no means of procuring or purchasing this abundant food, and thus they starve in the midds of pienty. Alas! what a terrible state of society, what kidoous creditation, if it cam be called circlination, where the earth and its products, and the means of prochanging them, are gathered up and agglomerated in the hands and power of comparatuely a few people, while the large mass whose, labor produces all that is catable and volumble, have nothing, when they are willing to give their strength and labor, which is all the capital and all the stock they have, in exchange for a small pittance of the food their toll has resred; and their natural property, and capital (their labor) is so despised, that they cannot get even half a daily meal in exchange for it. Is it not frightful to contemplate: And this is a Christians, who thus, by years of oppression and covetousness, have socceeded in gathering all up for themselves, till there is nothing left for the multitude. Has not the capital of bread, what an outery would be raised at this depreciation of value! But when men, ay when thousands and tens of thousands of men with all their capital, viz. labor, cannot purchase bread with this their capital—it is taken to be quite a natural thing, as i The Committee of Conference reported an agreement which they had come to with the House Comment which they had come to with the House Com-mittee in relation to the Army bill. It principal feature is, that the President can appoint company officers during the recess of Congress, but must ap-point the Field Officers while Congress is in ses-

sion.

Mr. Hustington spoke in opposition to the report.

He thought it unconstitutional to empower the President to appoint any officers in the recess of Con-

bably ask leave, to morrow, to bring in an entire new bill to raise the ten regiments, and thus go over the whole thing again. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Douglass for expelling the reporters of the Union newspaper, for a false, scandalous and disrespectful report of the proceedings of the House on Satarday, during the advocacy.

I learn from Boston that the regiment of Massa.

same Committee to inquire whether other reporters or letter writers have published libelous reports, and whether any member of this House had been guilty of an improper appropriation of envelops. It was rejected.

It was rejected.

The Committee of Conference on the ten regiment bill reported that the Senate recedes from the amendment to the first section, and that the section stands as passed by the House, with a slight

ment and made a speech in opposition to the ex-tension of slavery to new territory. Mr. Strone of N. Y. followed. Mr. Chifman concluded the deoate for to-day, when the Committee rose and re-

"Hong to whom hongs is DUR."—We take peculiar pleasure, as a Maine man, in being able to say that those miserable refectories, or grog-shops, which have hitherto been kept in the National Capitol at Washington, are suppressed by a vote of the House: and that the mover of the resolution was a Representative of Maine, Hon. H. HAMLIN. of Penobscot District. We feel to honor the man for this act, and therefore prefix the Hon to his name with peculiar pleasure. We marvel that those nuisances should have been tolerated to long.

[Augusta Gospel Banner.

The House went into Committee on the Judicia-ry District Bill. No question taken. Messrs.

HARD and BURNHAM offered substitutes. A memorial was presented from H. P. HASTINGS

praying that the question on his presentation against Mr. McKkox might be kept open so that he

praying that the question on his presentation against Mr. McKkon might be kept open so that he could be heard. Laid on the table unanimously. A report was made adverse to the petition of Mary Ann Loomis for divorce from Herman M Loomis. The parties reside in Jerusalem, Yates Co. Report agreed to.

The House concurred with the Senate in amendments to the resolution appointing a Committee to visit Clinton Prison; so the resolution is adopted. The House concurred with the Senate in the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill relative to Jurors in Kings County. So the bill has passed.

any particular item in the bill.

Having refuted the charge that I had turned Whig because I was for free Tea and free Coffee, I suppose it was necessary to misconstrue the intent of my motion was necessary to misconstrue the intent of my motion at 36. Pork—Good hogs would bring \$6.25 at 50.

Instruct ordinates the charge that had brond Whigh as well as from the control of the state of my modified by asserting that I was opposed to paying Mr. Folk his aller, and independent of the control o

H. W. P. has fired 'a shot in reply, and so the account is squared. We trust all writers for our columns will avoid Theological discussions as far as possible. We sometimes allow a weak party, or one having no proper means of reaching the public ear, to answer an attack on their principles or character in our columns, but we always expect them to make their respective vindications as strictly defensive and as little dogmatic as possible.

[Ed.]

The Late Stramboay Disaster—We are yet Wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very wednesday last seems to have extended over a very last of the last party or our last of the last party or our last properties or the males, 129; to lack males, 19; to lack males, 19; to lack males, 19; to lack males, 19; to leave mell's island—White males, 13; to lack males, 19; to lack males, 19

THE STORM OF WEDNESDAY.—The storm of Wednesday last seems to have extended over a very large district of country, and to have assumed a different character at different points of the compass.

West and north of Albany, a heavy fail of snow varied from 10 to 24 luches. The drifting wind At Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, through Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Essex, Lewis, and other northern Counties, the fail of snow varied from 10 to 24 luches. The drifting were heard as to impede travel—blocking up the highways and railroads for the first time, seriously, the present Winter.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick has addressed a pastoral letter to the several Catholic Churches in his dioces urging them to make immediate efforts for the relief of the starving people of Ire-land. We learn that a densely crowded meeting was held in the Chapel in Franklin street last evening to Bishop presiding, at which several thousand dollars were subscribed.

[Boston Fost, Sih.]

[P Hon. Arbott Lawrence has presented to the Mechanic Association of the city of Lowell, the sum of one thousand dellars, to be appropriated to the purchase of such scientific and other works as the managers of the institution may deem most useful.

Court Calendar.—This Day.

Criccur Court.—Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 21, 25, 25, 27, 28.

Surerance Court.—Nos. 37, 12, 59, 60, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71, 18, 50 Front Havana.—The brig T. Street arrived last

# BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

liness of D. H. Lewis-Brigadier General.

From our own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 7, 47. I am sorry to communicate the fact of the continued sickness of Hon. Drxos H. Lawis, Senator army on the 8th ult. and gives farther particulars of the United States from Alabama. He is unable of the position of the forces, but nothing important to attend the Senate , and it is much to be feared Enough was known to justify the belief that the that his indisposition may assume a character which will deprive the country of his valuable sec vices the remainder of the session.

As Chairman of the Committee on Finance his presence is much needed in the Senste. If his pol question of the relative utility of Common Schools icy is not always correct, his motives are never and Colleges to Society, as here constituted, and it bad, his demeanor never repulsive.

By his absence, the Financial Committee is rewas passed. The West Point Academy appropriduced to four: Messrs. Evans and Hustisoros. Whigs, and Messrs. BENTON and SPEIGHT, Demo-The Three Million bill was taken up at one o'clock. crats. They have before them now the consider-Mr. MORKHEAD spoke against the bill as setting a ation of the Naval Appropriation bill, as it passed most dangerous precedent. When Mr. MORKHEAD the House. And it is to be hoped that it will receive the sanction of the Senate, as it now stands. If returned to the House with amendments, it will be in the latter body recommended, and give rise to prolix debate and unnecessary delay.

No one has been appointed Brigadier General, as yet, for the regiments of the North, and it is pos-

as yet, for the regiment of the North, and it is pos-sible no such appointment will be made. I am told there is no necessity for such. Some of the Whig newspapers advocate. I see, the nomination of Col. Werr, to this military office. I have no doubt that his qualifications are of a na-ture that would enable him to discharge the duties He thought it unconstitutional to empower the Fresident to appoint any officers in the recess of Congress.

After farther debate the question was taken on
agreeing to the report of the Committee, so far as
relates to appointments, and decided in the negative, Yeas 17, Nays 23. The rest of the report was
agreed to.

Mr. Benton then gave notice that he would probably ask leave, to morrow, to bring in an entire

I am incompetent to decide how far self-respect —this, or any other appointment: nor am I capable of estimating the value of such recommendations. I am inclined to think, however, that Col. Wenn's success will be the more probable, if left to his own

House in reply to an attack upon him in the Union chusetts Valunteers will soon be ready for departof Friday night. A warm debate ensued for an hour and a half, which was principally confined to Messrs. Douglass and Kenned. The resolution of six of his companies with whom he will prowat modified so as to appoint a Committee of five to inquire who the reporter of the Union was and what member created the disorder, when the resolution, as modified, was adopted, 12s to 64.

Mr. Bayly offered a resolution instructing the same Committee to inquire whether other reporters.

### Relief for Ireland-J. Q. Adams-Supplemental Tariff-Minister from Yucatan. Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1817. On Tuesday evening next there is to be a grand national movement made in this city in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland. The meeting is to be held in the Odd-Fellows Saloon. The leading men of both parties are to take part in it. It is expect up in Committee of the Whole. C. J. INDERSOLL addressed the Committee in explanation of the object of the bill. Mr. WILMOT affered his amendance of the bill with the suffering poor of Ireland. The meeting is to be held in the Odd-Fellows Saloon. The leading men of both parties are to take part in it. It is expected that the Vice President of the United States will preside, and speches are expected from John C.

Ohio, and Senator HANNESAN of Indiana, as well as by Messrs. WINTHROP. ROBERT DALE OWES. HILLIARD, MACLAY, and of the House of Represent-

day. It is said that even Mr. Douglas, whose neck is somewhat chafed by wearing the Executive collar, intends to come out against the Execu-

has passed.

The resolutions against increasing the present rates of postage, were passed and sent to the Senate.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill to divide the State into Judicial Districts. The bill passed in Committee.

Mr. Cornwell moved to recommit the bill to the Committee that resorted it.

Mr. Hadley opposed the motion, and the bill was laid on the table. Adj.

Flore Sales—700 bbls Michigan, a straight brand, at about \$6.31; Grain—Corn \$4.850 cts. Rye \$1. Oats \$2. no sales Barley. Mait \$73. Whisky, sales \$56 bbls at \$6. Pork—Good hogs would bring \$2.00. Signor Philadelphin.

tamileave to make a personal explanation yester day. It is said that even Mr. Douglas, whose neck is said that even Mr. Douglas, whose neck is some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the taxes of some rich landlord, and to give to a few rich ment's sons, in the form of the many who are poor, who build for a living, and produce the national wealth. His cote should accer be cast for one cent of it. Both funds would be by far too little for the public support of [11,000] Commup Schools and their teachers.

School and College Appropriation Bill for 1847.

As there was not a soliary printed copy to be had at the School and their teachers.

Richelland, The bill passed in Committee, the bill, what was withheld from and belonged to the child ren of the many who are poor, who bill for a living, and produce the national wash. His cote should rere for the bill, what was witheld from on the bill was for the care and the bill was a few or a current of the taxes Senate.

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the omeers of the hotsesses; First Vice-President, D.

President, H. A. Barwsten; First Vice-President, D.
C. McCallum; Second do. Geo. W. Parsons; Corresponding Secretary, Edwin Pancost; Recording do. Geo.
H. Roberts; Treasurer, Wm. H. Cheney.
A Constitution has been adopted, but there are certain blanks to be filled, which will come up for consideration at a future meeting.

[Roch. Dem.]

11,000 Common Schools and Teachers vs. West Point, &c. - The School Bill of '47-'48. cation—A Pittance to the School Teacher—Munif-cent College Grants—The School Fund—The Concen-tion of 1846—School Supercollege cent College Grants—Int. School Fung.—Int. Convention of 184—School Supervatendens.—Mike Welch's
Views—A Street Education—Practising on the Peor
Grants—The Parlians—Social Equality Down East—
West Point in the Custom House—Newspaper Poilers
—Who Pay the Tares—The School Bill—Why Vote
uset Year's Moneya now?—In not that the work of the
Single District Legislature of 1848 t—Special Grants
—School Libraries—Where are the Detailed Accounts

Cerrespondence of The Tribune.

We had in the ASSEMBLY to-day a debate on the was highly creditable to the talents, patriotism and good sense of the House. Messrs Perkins, Bascom, Gould of Columbia. Walsh and Lee took part good sense of the House. Messrs. Perkins. Bascom. Gould of Columbia. Walsh and Lee took part in it, and their respective addresses were really pleasing and instructive, as were those of Messrs. Burchard and Pottle yesterday. Mr. Gould I had not heard before—he is a farmer, and would aid our Colleges as an invaluable means of fostering and augmenting useful knowledge. He was brief but able, impressive and eloquent, with much of that sincerity of manner that is so winning. Dr. Lee of Oswego, spoke well on the same side. Mr. Bascom's amendment was to give another \$1500 a year oxiv, for the next two years, out of the Deposit Fund, (which was collected at the Custom House.) to be divided among the teachers of 11,000 Common Schools, who are not on the average, allowed by the State 35 or 36 cents per scholar, while to a few in Geneva College, Hamilton College and your University \$19,000 are granted though many of the parents whose children go there are among the wealthlest people in the Union.

Mr. Bascom's amendment as of very little value, except in so far as it provoked Inquiry and debate. In that sense, however, it will assuredly be useful.

He argued that our Common School system builds up and sustains our Colleges and Universities. Mr. Gould took the opposite view. I humbly venure to declare my anxiety for the welfare of both, but of Common Schools first; for of human knowledge, reading and writing are the keys.

The Common School Fund yielded over \$271,000 last

my anxiety for the welfare of both, but of Common Schools first; for of human knowledge, reading and writing are the keys.

The Common School Fund yielded over \$271,000 last year, including \$165,000 from the U. S. Deposit Fund. The Convention, with but little liberality, threw the question of Fublic instruction in the rear, and ended by providing, not that \$45,000 a year, additional, should be added to the sum for the support of 11,000 Common Schools, from the U. S. Deposits Interest moneys, but that \$1,500 should be added in 1847, \$3,000 in 1848, and in 1849 another \$1,500, while the number of children born in the State in a year is over 90,000. Ninety thousand births, and \$1,500 of an annual increase provided for the 10,000 additional boys and gris who will annually require to be taught in our Common Schools!

Mr. Perkins thought that \$5,000, instead of \$14,000, would be enough to the County Superintendents, giving the Common School teachers the \$9,000 a year of difference among them. And Mr. Walsh, who is an original thinker, was as usual, mindful of the humble and the depressed.

Miss. Welsh on Education.

Mike Walsh on Education

thinker, was as usual, mindful of the humble and the depressed.

Mr. Walsh would like to have every dollar of the appropriation go where every poor man a child can go—to the Common Schools; where his boy, young Mike, can go. He cailed him young Mike, although he was not yet christened. He was waiting to have him develop himself, to see whether he was deserving of so honorable an appellation. He did not know that those who had been through College were generally much smarter than those who had received their education in Common Schools. He deemed the streets a pretty good College or place to get an education. There is where he was educated with the exception of about two quarters, when he went to a Common School. A child had better learn to speak one language well than fifty tongues indifferently.

Mr. Perkins had told us of the benefit the poor derived from Medical Colleges in large cities. They were of benefit in this—they practiced upon the poor gratis until they acquired skill enough to practice upon mose who would pay. They do as barbers apprentices do, practice upon delinquent customers to acquire skill to shave those who pay well; or as juvenile sculptors, whose masters permit them to work in putty until they become competent to apply the chisel to marble. Mr. P. had also praised the Puritans, and stated that one of their first acts was to establish a College. He (Mr. Walsh) claimed no kindred with them. They canne to this country to escape religious persecution; but before the rust had been worn off the chains which had bound them they enacted proscriptive enactments which transcended in brushing the oppressive laws from which they had field. As to the social equality in a single block in New York than could be found in the entire circumference of New England.

mittee is appointed to prepare Resolutions and an address expressive of the sense of the meeting—
Such a movement rises above all the political movements of the day and will be worth a hundred victories in honor of our country. The Committee intend to wait upon Mr. Pakennan to have a movement made by the British Government for the free admission of the ships bearing these testimonials of a National sympathy for a far distant and suffering people.

I anderstand from a member of Mr. John Quincy Anams's family, that the honorable Statesman is to leave Boston, to morrow, for this city. He may be in New-York by the time this comes before your readers. A Nation will welcome him back to the Nation's Councils.

It is expected that a Supplemental Tariff Bill will be reported to morrow or next day, including a tax on Tea and Coffee. Doubtful whether any such measure can pass.

A rich scene is expected in the House to morrow. It is said that several Western members feel indignant at the course of The Union in its report of the proceedings on Mr. Westivostin's attempt to obtain leave to make a personal explanation yester.

for 1848.

(F) Of all the places of amusement with which our city abounds the Museum seems to be the Fole-star of attraction. Bead the bill, which, beside other povelities and performances, presents you with Dr. Edson, the living skeleton, the Ethiopian Minstrels, Great Western and the Panoram of London, and you will be sure to go and see and enjoy

### Business Notices. FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF REV. JOHN SEYS .-

The publishers of "The National Police Gazette" will issue this morning, Tuesday, in pamphlet form, a complete and authenticated report of all the testimony given in this extraordinary trial for an alleged assault and battery on Mrs. Cram. The pamphlet will also contain a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Seys, and a beautifully en-

New-York Logislature-Fifth Week.

he Millians in Chancery—Walverth's Rebuke—Repre-hensible efforts to present the solor major rise from abol-ishing Gin Polaces—Report of Cayuga Grand Jury— Imperiance of good Books in State Prisons—A peop-istic Auburn Prison—A Porter's Mileage—Three Cents!

Correspondence of The Tribune.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 5, 1847 There are said to be cash and securities in the ands of Chancellor Walworth, the Vice Chancelr of your Circuit. Mr. Emmet, the Clerk, and other officers of the late Court of Chancery, amounting to three, four, five or six millions of dollars. Adequate security for these funds-for one dollar in ten f the whole-has not been taken. There was unremitting industry" for a long time, yet no full Convention. Where now are the returns they called for? No one here says a word on this subect. although the State is, in bonor, bound to look after moneys received by its Courts through its de-

Tracy, he says that "but a small portion of the funds" is "subject either to the direction or control of the Chan-I have, from the beginning, been anxious that the

"I have, from the beginning, been anxious that the members of the Convention should be fully apprised of the large sums of money paid into and out of the Court every year, for investment or otherwise, and the vast amount of the fund constantly standing in the name of the fund constantly standing in the name of the respectives, in the shape of stocks, bonds and mortgages, and other securities. For i desired that some provision might be made for the reassnearing and standing the made for the respective of the fundamental solution of these fundamental solutions of the fundamental solutions of the standing fundamental solutions of the standing court of the of the Strange to tell, the Convention discovered an extreme

nwillingness to provide even temporarily for the safe, keeping of these moneys, thus loosely held by the ser, vants of a tribunal they had adjudged out of existence, and the Chancellor's warning was withheld till within a few days of the close of their sittings. Why ave woeks of the new Legislature have passed without even an allusion to this immense fund, and its precarious condition, after the many warnings of The Tribune, The Express, and even the Chanceler, and after Mr. Walworth had recommended other regulations, is a mystery I cannot unfold. The Judge, the Fress, and the Legislature are upbeld to look to such matters. It is their duty—and such cases as those of Swartwout, Hoyt, and a host of others, would never occur if they did their duty. In this case they are joint sentinels for the widow, the orphan, and the credit or interest of the State. Thousands, ay, hundreds of thousands of persons, are directly or otherwise interested in the safety of Court moneys. The Eric Canal Enlargement might be delayed for years by any sudden and extensive defaication, such as that which the Chancelor warns a provision to prevent. It seems to me that the most unprincipled among our party politicians are trying to make political capital out of the late law allowing the towns and cities to legislate down those licensed dens of drunkenness and gambling, which helped to fill the prison and the poorhouse, and were the cause of nine out of ten of the midnight nurders which one would have wished not to hear of. I honor the Whigs, and Ilke The Tribane for its and their honest course, as to the excluse law.

Over 1,000 ladies of New York sent in a memoand the Chancellor's warning was withheld till within a

henor the Whigs, and I like The Tribane for its and their honest course, as to the excise law.

Over 3,000 ladies of New York sent in a memorial today, by Mr. Wennan, to include your city under its regulations, and allow New York to vote, for or against a continuation of those vile places where boys are taught to rise up to manhood, without those steady habits which would ensure their permanent welfare.

The Grand Jury of Cayuga County have also this day, sent a memorial, praying the continuance of the Excise Law and stating, that they had visited the State Prison at Auburn, and that the officers there are of opinion that it is to the wholesome operation of that excellent law, that they have the pleasure of seeing fewer immates in that gloomy place now than they have seen at any former period.

I hope that a wholesome public sentiment will warrant the extension of this law to your city, and am very sorry indeed to see the effort made by drunkards and their allies to repeal it.

their allies to repeal it.

By the way. The Tribune notices the excellent effects of the 800 volume library of pleasing and useful books. By the way. The Tribune notices the excellent effects of the 800 volume library of pleasing and useful books, upon the 181 convicts in the Clinton Frison. I fully concur with Mr. Cook in his judicious remarks, and have had personal experience, as a Police Magistrate, as a visitor of prisons, and as a prisoner.

How differental Auburn! In that grossly mismanaged Frison there are but 412 volumes among 606 prisoners, and the Rev. Chaplin tells the Inspectors of the anxiety of the convicts for reading, and that only \$12 have been expended on books within the last twelve months.

See his report, p. 79, how he regrets this unpardonable negligence, if such it was.

Some \$40,000 in the Agent's hands, the Prison paying its expenses. 275 lbs. of fifthy tobacco bought for the prisoners in one month, 967 lbs. in another month, and so on-but \$100.

on-but no books!

Vile, unwholesome food, given them, early last year, and discase and death engendered thereby, as Mr. Sherwood's report will show you—tobacco wholesale—but no books!

wood's report will show you—tobacco wholesale—but I no books!

The Agent talks of reforming the prisoners, but it is with the car; they have had enough of that certainly; and then the Loco-Foco legislators, who provided last year 15 cents per mile going and other 15 cents per mile coming, of mileage for the PORTER to the Senate, (as it porters and doorkeepers were elected and must come from and return to Buffalo or Sag Harbor; have ordered some of the poor wretches in Auburn, after a long confinement, to receive, in full of mileage and everything else, when discharged, the sum of THEER CENTS!

Ten years in juil, a bad name, few friends, poverty, the recollection of the car, and THEER CENTS, to begin the world with! It's uphill reform this, Mr. Jared Willson of old Ontario—very!!

Business Notices.

Can be had at the following LOW PRICES.

proved Carved Letters, gilt with extra deep gold and uncultivated subjects of study. Buy it and get wise and uncultivated subjects of study. 8 Inch Letters, each 90 cents.
9 Inch Letters, each 90 cents.
10 Inch Letters, each 91 cents.
10 Inch Letters, each 91 cents.
11 Inch Letters, each 91 10
11 Inch Letters, each 91 10
12 Inch Letters, each 91 10
13 Inch Letters, each 91 10
14 Inch Letters, each 91 10
15 Inch Letters, each 91 10
16 Inch Letters,

The agion or Oistments and other external applications seems in a great measure to have passed away, or at least hey are now used chiefly as subsidiary agents, in conjunction with internal remedies. It is now pretty generally understood that the rewree of divers can only be reached by the latter. For many of the maisdies for which tangents and lotions were formerly used, Sanna's Sanna-rabillate an ascertained specific, and the scropfulous patient, or the victim of eruptive disease, now trusts to it as to the sheet anchor of hope. Hence it is daily in greater demand, and its fame, honestly founded on actual results, daily increases. The purulent action, the obstitute swelling, the pustulous eruption, the suppurating abscess, the inflamed gland, is soothed, reduced, healed, by this preparation, with far more certainty than by outward applications, while the patient has at the same time the satisfaction of knowing that not only are the symptoms suppressed but the cause of them erasticated.

some cough for about one year. I tried a great many dif-ferent remedies recommended to me, but all to no purpose; ferent reflected recommendations, and as to a purpose, finding that I was not getting any better, I was induced to try Dr. Wishas's Barsam or Willo Cheray; and accordingly procured a bottle of Edward Meson, Druggist and Apothecary in Portland. After using it according to direc-

Pownal, Cumberland Co. Me. Oct. 14, 1845.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper

For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 106 Fulton-st-corner of William, agents for this city; also, at 273 Broad-way, and 77 East Broadway, and by Druggists generally

## CITY ITEMS. FEEDING .- No man needs to be told that he is

a feeding animal—except perhaps many men know well enough that they are feeders, but are still in the tack at enough that they are feeders, but are still in the fact as to the fact that they are animals, and would receive the most gentle insimuation to that effect with rampant and red hot rage. Four fellows: You may be well fed stall fed even, but you are in a bad way. You due know the very thing you ought to know first of a things, for till you find it out you can never begin turn yourselves into men. Perhaps you don't wante to the control of the work of the control of t mate stercorean purposes those masses of iner to which you are so much mistaken about as to take to human beinge, might as well never have been in & world! But gentlemen, or rather gentlemen and be dies-let us have a wider audience—you are feeling beings at any rate ; (all save the kin of th it starred beg gar boy we saw in the street yesterday, and they would sakes and for the sake of posterity, that you are directing beings also. But, good Heavens! do you have what you feed on? Of all misused entities in this mis-using world, not one fares worse than that useful and unfortunate engine, the human stomach! The diet of men is disgusting! There is neither common sease philosophy, nor Christianity in it. It is neither ortho dox nor Unitarian, rationalistic nor pantheistic, it is simply foul and greasy. We reckon that a virtuouse publican, in spparent health, consumes a pound of mergrease, or thereabouts, daily, perhaps more. He tain
it in mest, bread and vegetables; all have to be greased
as much as that hectoring rascal threatened to grease a
when we were a little boy, preparatory to swallowing greasy meat. You can't help it perhaps, but betwie you and Cannibals, as a Frenchman said tother de there is only the distance of a prejudice. Down you gullets what floods of coffee and tea and hot spices and all unnatural mixtures get admission. Bah! whe stomachs yours must be. We pity them more than so

The fact is that cooking and eating are yet a terre in cognita, a science undiscovered, except so far as Sick-LES has illustrated them from Macbeth. Wedont know what to eat nor how to eat it, that's the fact of the bea ness. We may as well make the confession, tot individually and editorially, but collectively, in behalf of the had—ab, here we relent a little—memory, treacherous with past delights, betrays us into a temporary weak ness,—the best feeding is poor, inhuman, unscientific Cookery hitherto is mere empiricism. You suppose because your palates are tickled, that you are called good things, whereas you are eating very bad things.

But you must cat and there's nothing better to be had

Very well then, eat and make the best of it. But the time is coming friends, when all this greasy cooking of yours will be turned out doors, never to get in again The truth is, to reveal an arcanum to you, that ceoking painting sculpture, music, dancing, poetry, or even is art of dress, because it more intimately concerns to happiness and welfare of mankind. All sciences are mere tributaries to it. Physiology, Psychology, Hy. geia, Botany, Chemistry, Ethics, Mathematics and Leg-center in Cookery, science of sciences and arts of arts After this will you again eat sausages. No get as sp ple and a cup of water and live in innocence til the good time coming, when you may be fed in glory as

animal; here in this city he is a boarding animal sle This is a new and unexplored phase of humanity. No the scholar, Man the moral and accountable being ess Man the pike keeper, have been analysed but Man the Boarder remains to be explained. Remains, did we may? That's a mistake. Ground has been broken in one experienced," has gone into it. In a little book light is east upon the subject. Here is a new theme for you, O exhausted theologians and savans, who long are got to the end of the Universe. Here is Man, the Board er for you! make the most of him.

Of course so comprehensive a subject cannot be at hausted in a little pamphlet like this. Much is done to ward it, however. On three dollar boarding houses and their inmates the author is especially lucid and satisfic tory. We give a little extract as a specimen:

tory. We give a little extract as a specimen:

We have seen boarders ere now who would demissh at a single sitting, from 30 to 50 cents worth of for rate preserves. They'll not command the least let slow ative ness on a three-dollar table, when a pile of ranch butter might.

This reminds us of a gentleman who was remarkably tond of sausages, and his landlady was in the habit a semi-occasionally, indulging her boarders with a tasis them, as a luxury. One morning our gentlemen machins appearance at the table the moment the bell may and before any other of the boarders had left their rooms. The landlady helped him to a cup of coffee sirretized for a few moments on some domestic erisad on her return she discovered that our hero had a tasenty-two sausages!

From this one extract the value of the book on scarcely be inferred. It abounds in moral and distant

scarcely be inferred. It abounds in moral and dieters observations of point and variety. It treats also and cigar smoking, for instance. We never saw a bod for only ten cents, which opened up such a mass of ses and uncultivated subjects of charles.

The GRAND RELIEF BALL, in sid of the Suffering Foor of Ireland, will take place to morrow
(Wednesday) evening at Castle Garden, and we trust!
will be crowded with the fair and the generous of our
City. There are those who have scruples against at tending Balls, and their presence cannot be expected, but to all others we appeal with forvent seliciteds is be half of this noble charity. Every one who buys a ticket, beside obtaining admittance at a very low pre-(\$2) to one of the most magnificent festivals of the We-ter, will have contributed the means of warding d starvation for at least a week from some destitute fan ly; and who that can spare \$2 will gradge it for this

but the cause of them eradicated.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D.
SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Futton-st. corner of William-st. 273 Broadway, and 77 East Broadway, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 81 per boutle, or six bottles for 83.

If persons in other seaports of the United States are to avail yourself of that josity celebrated remedy for coughs, colds, and every species of lung complaint, Wisyara's Balasar of Willo Charay.

Mr. S. W. Famier If you think the following certificate worth publishing, it is at your service:

I hereby certify that I was afficted with a very troublesome cough for about one year. I tried a great many difference or individuals in this City or any part of the United States, wishing to forward supplies to appear to the United States, wishin

U. S. Army on our Northern frontier and in Canda 1 1814, and was wounded in the battle of Bridgewater, if quests any of the officers or his brother soldiers in Co well and able to allend to my work, and would cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with any disease of the large.

DAVID ALLEN.

David ALLEN.

Quests any of the officers or his brother soldiers in Company) to testify to the fact of his service and five nature of his conduct there, especially during the service of Fort Eris. Letters addressed to him as The Tables.

> umns that the indefatigable Ackerman has introduce new style of carved letters that promises to sopera the use of the ill-shapen block letters which are now common use. They are the perfection of art is sline, (for a sample see Tract Society building,) and of furnished as choop as ordinary gilt lettering.

a Concert at Mechanics' Hall this evening. Such and bination of attractions must ensure a full house.

crowded house last evening at the Alhamrs. There for formances are in every respect free from those value ties so common to nearly all other similar bands. Farmers' Club, American Institute

this day at 12 M. Subject for discussion—Sollies of Ca tie. Free to all. See advertisement. THE CENTURY CLUB.-A new club

strange name, has just been organized, composed of thors, artists, and amateurs. The Board of Mander on the stranger of two authors, two artists, and two Mr. Verplanck, author of Harpors' Shahspare, and Stephens, the traveler, represent the authors pursuand Chapman, the artists; and Mesers. Sturge and mour, the acasteurs.